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Address. Dr. J. C. Finlayson, 19 Warspite House, Varyl Begg Estate, Gibraltar.

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Three bird species new to Bolivia

by S. W. Cardiff and J. V. Remsen, Jr.

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Fieldwork conducted in the Departamento La Paz, Bolivia by the authors during summer 1980 produced specimens of 3 bird species not previously recorded from the country.

CHAMAEPETES GOUDOTII Sickie-winged Guan

On 17 June, Cardiff collected 2 of this species, probably a mated pair, in humid Temperate zone forest at Cotapata (=Cocapata on some maps), 4.5 km WNW Chuspipata, alt. 3300 m:— Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology (LSUMZ) 95593, ♂, testes 7 x 2.5 mm; 740 g, heavy fat; and LSUMZ 95594, ♀, ovary 17 x 12 mm, largest ovum 4 mm diameter; 778 g, heavy fat. Both birds had been feeding on hard purple fruit (7 mm diameter), several types of seeds (1 mm dia., 4 mm dia., and 4 x 4 x 6 mm), and pebbles (stomach contents of LSUMZ 95593 deposited in LSUMZ Stomach Contents Collection). Cardiff secured another specimen on 21 June at the same locality: LSUMZ 95595, ♀, ovary 20 x 10 mm, largest ovum 4.5 mm dia., 772 g, heavy fat, stomach full of reddish fruit 4 mm dia., black seeds of 1 mm dia., some leaf parts, and pebbles. All birds were observed in the top or middle levels of trees 10-13 m in height. These were the only definite sightings made of this species during our 28 full days at Cotapata (28 May-24 June). The 3 specimens represent a distinct new subspecies to be described elsewhere (Cardiff in prep.).

The Sickie-winged Guan had not been recorded previously south of Dpto. Junin, Peru (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Delacour & Amadon 1973). It probably has a continuous distribution in appropriate habitat types from Colombia to central Bolivia, but it is easily overlooked due to its secretive habits, this possibly accounting for the apparent large gap in the southern portion of the range. Although most authors list the Sickie-winged Guan as occurring in Temperate as well as Subtropical zone forest (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Delacour & Amadon 1973), the Cotapata records appear to be at an unusually high altitude for this species. Intensive fieldwork in the

Subtropical and Temperate zones of Peru by LSUMZ personnel during the past 10 years has produced only 10 specimens of *C. goudotii*. Those with altitude data (9) were taken at elevations ranging from 793 to 2100 m (mean 1483 m). Two LSUMZ specimens from Colombia were taken at 2400 m.

EUTOXERES CONDAMINI Buff-tailed Sicklebill

Four individuals were caught in mist nets in humid Upper Tropical zone forest in the Serrania Bellavista, 47 km by road north of Caranavi, altitude 1350 m:— LSUMZ 95670, 16 July; ♀, ovary 7 x 4 mm, largest ovum 1 mm dia.; 9.9 g, heavy fat; LSUMZ 95671, 27 July; ♀, ovary 4 x 2 mm, largest ovum 1 mm dia.; 9.0 g, light fat; LSUMZ 95672, 28 July; ♀, ovary 5 x 3 mm, largest ovum 1 mm dia.; 9.2 g, moderate fat; and LSUMZ 95673, 31 July; ♂, testes 2.5 x 2 mm; 11.5 g, heavy fat (all prepared by C. S. Cardiff). The stomachs of all 4 specimens contained insect parts. No free-flying individuals were observed during the 23 full days (10 July–2 August) we remained at this locality.

This range extension is not surprising since the species occurs continuously from southeastern Colombia to Dpto. Puno, Peru (Meyer de Schauensee 1966) in Tropical and Upper Tropical zone forest.

GRALLARIA GUATIMALENSIS Scaled Antpitta

A single singing individual was studied by Remsen and Cardiff and subsequently collected by Cardiff at the Serrania Bellavista site (see under *Eutoxeres condensini*) on 25 July:— LSUMZ 96068, ♂, left testis 6 x 3 mm; skull ossified; 89 g, little fat, stomach full of arthropod parts (stomach contents deposited in LSUMZ Stomach Contents Collection). This individual was located as it sang repeatedly from one of the few level areas in the generally steep terrain. The bird displayed moderate interest towards imitations of its song. Singing usually took place on slightly elevated perches such as dead logs, with one to many songs given before hopping or flying to the next song perch. One such flight was estimated to cover 10 m. Another individual was heard by Remsen on 27 July at the same locality.

This species was not previously recorded south of Dpto. Cuzco, Peru (Meyer de Schauensee 1966). The presently known distribution is more disjunct than those of species such as *Eutoxeres condensini* (see above), but future fieldwork may fill in current gaps. We suspect the species is continuously distributed in appropriate habitat from Mexico to central Bolivia and has probably been overlooked in certain areas due to its secretive habits and limited altitudinal distribution.

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Address: S. W. Cardiff and J. V. Remsen, Jr., Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70893, U.S.A.